

“All that we can hope is that these sacrifices will more quickly aid
in crushing the forces of evil that threaten the world.”

— Captain George D. Murray, USN, *Enterprise* Commanding Officer, in a letter to
his wife, Corinne, written while en route back to Pearl Harbor after the Battle of Midway.

Cover: As the carrier *Yorktown* slows to a halt with fires raging in the uptakes in her stack, her crew goes about the business of damage control to restore her fighting ability while the heavy cruiser *Astoria* comes up to assist.

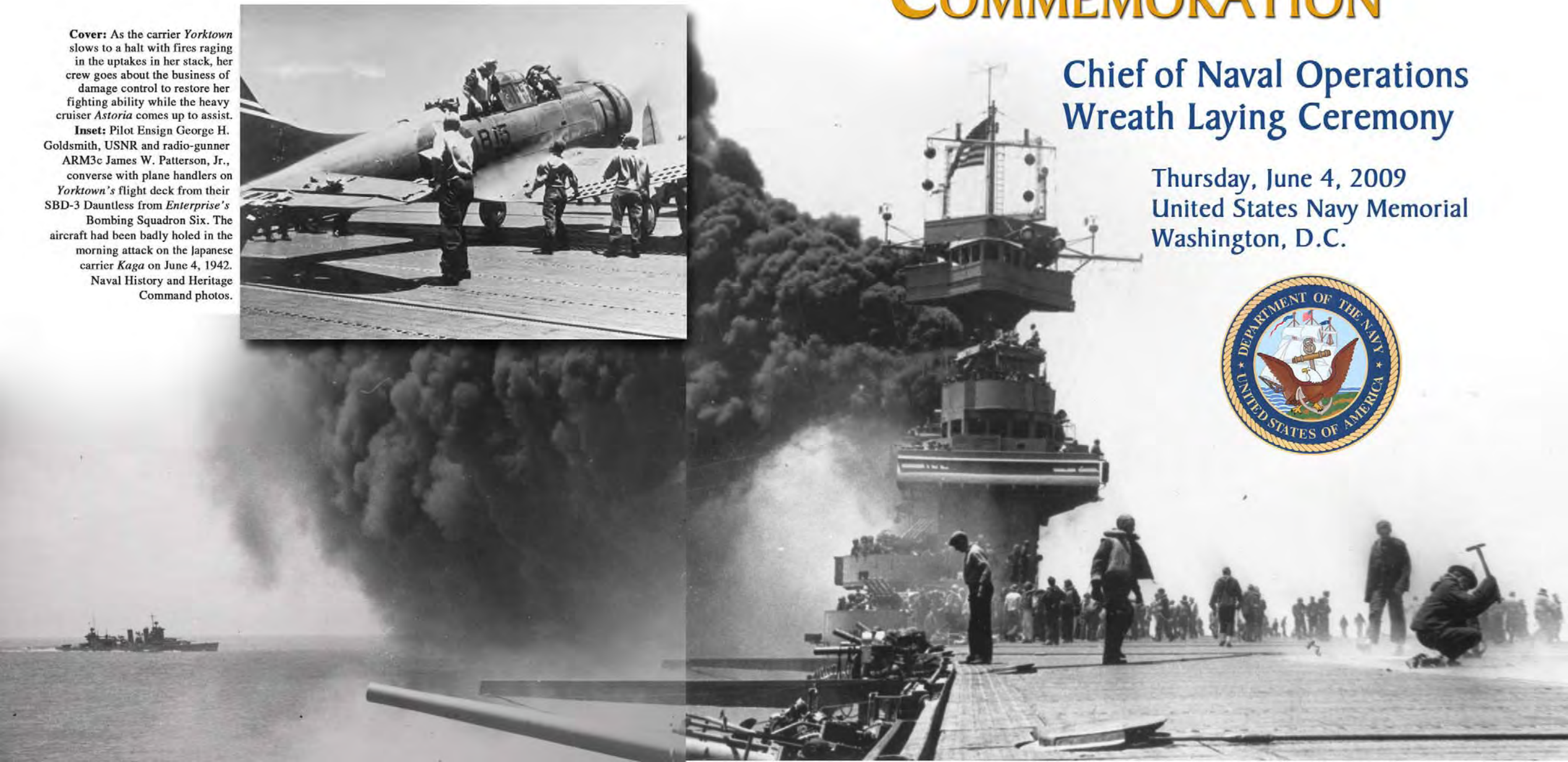
Inset: Pilot Ensign George H. Goldsmith, USNR and radio-gunner ARM3c James W. Patterson, Jr., converse with plane handlers on *Yorktown*'s flight deck from their SBD-3 Dauntless from *Enterprise*'s Bombing Squadron Six. The aircraft had been badly holed in the morning attack on the Japanese carrier *Kaga* on June 4, 1942. Naval History and Heritage Command photos.



BATTLE OF MIDWAY COMMEMORATION

Chief of Naval Operations Wreath Laying Ceremony

Thursday, June 4, 2009
United States Navy Memorial
Washington, D.C.



What is the Spirit of Midway?

During the Battle of Midway, at 2:14 pm on June 4, 1942, aboard USS *Yorktown*, a Japanese bomb scored a devastating hit. In the number one fire room, 37-year-old Chief Water Tender (acting) Charles Kleinsmith, appointed to that rate only three days before, remained at the only undamaged boiler. Despite the broken, red-hot boiler casing, the noxious fumes from ruptured uptakes, and imminence of an explosion, he supervised his six-man crew in keeping that boiler under steam with two burners still going, maintaining the ship's vital auxiliary power as *Yorktown's* Sailors repaired the damage to the uptakes for boilers four through six. His courageous and efficient performance ultimately enabled the carrier to go from dead in the water at 2:40 pm, to 20 knots (the speed necessary to launch a second fighter assault) at 4:27 pm. That is the Spirit of Midway and the honored heritage from which we have so much to learn.



Special thanks for today's event organizers

Naval District Washington
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The Marine Corps Barracks 8th and I

The Naval History and Heritage Command

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Navy Art Our Heritage Captured

The Navy Art Gallery
Washington Navy Yard
Building 67



The Road to Midway

Dawn over Pearl Harbor

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese Imperial Navy attacks the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor with carrier-borne aircraft. The devastating attack leads President F.D. Roosevelt to request and receive a declaration of war from the US Congress. The United States officially enters World War II.

Flying the high pass to victory

On March 10, 1942, following numerous raids on Japanese forces in the Pacific, the Fourth Carrier Air Group flies 104 aircraft through the one open pass available in New Guinea's Owen Stanley mountains to attack a Japanese Fleet. Only one aircraft is lost to enemy fire. Navy aircraft sink five Japanese ships.

Touching Tokyo

On April 18, 1942 USS *Hornet* launches 16 B-25 bombers 650 miles from Japan. These planes attack targets in Tokyo, Yokosuka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya. An attack on their home soil, previously unimaginable, convinces the Japanese Naval General Staff that they must attack the forward U.S. base on Midway Island.

The ships never fired a shot

From May 4 to May 8, 1942, at the Battle of the Coral Sea, aircraft from Task Force 17 trade attacks with Japanese forces. The surface ships in both forces never see each other; all attacks are by air. In the end, U.S. Naval forces blunt the Japanese advance to the south and disable three Japanese carriers planned for use in the impending attack on Midway. The Japanese believe that they sink USS *Yorktown* in this battle, adding significant shock to the surprise attack she launches with USS *Enterprise* and USS *Hornet* in what would become known as the Battle of Midway.



A Glorious Page in Our History

After Pearl Harbor, both the U.S. Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy each find the other's aircraft carriers elusive targets. The Japanese strike Oahu on December 7, 1941 and conduct succeeding operations that culminate in a rampage across the Indian Ocean. The American carriers conduct a succession of raids from the Marshalls and Gilberts to Lae and Salamaua, culminating in the Halsey-Doolittle Raid on Japan itself. The U.S. raids foster a growing Japanese irritation with the ability of the U.S. carriers to strike unopposed. When the Japanese carriers finally engage the elusive Americans in the Battle of the Coral Sea, the first naval engagement where neither side sights the other, except by aircraft, the Americans triumph.

To eliminate the U.S. Navy's carriers, the Japanese had targeted Midway, an atoll that the enemy deems the "sentry for Pearl Harbor." Unknown to the enemy, however, U.S. Navy code-breakers' efforts have spotlighted Midway as the object of enemy intentions. Consequently, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, knowing Midway's centrality in the enemy's strategy, reinforces it while dispatching lesser forces to the Aleutians.

The complex Japanese operations involve a veritable armada, but its elements are scattered over a very wide expanse of ocean, making mutual support nearly impossible. By contrast, Nimitz concentrates his forces. With Midway serving as essentially a fourth carrier, Nimitz sends a striking force, formed around three carriers, under Rear Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, to a position north of Midway to engage when the expected enemy force is discovered. U.S. search planes confirm the Japanese approach on June 3, 1942; initial attacks on elements of the enemy achieve little.

On the morning of June 4, 1942, however, planes from four Japanese carriers pound Midway. Heroic USMC fighter pilots sell themselves dearly, however, and, together with the intense antiaircraft fire, limit the enemy's success. Brave, but piecemeal, attacks by Midway-based planes throw off the tempo of the Japanese carrier operations.

Still later that same morning, torpedo attacks by planes from the undiscovered U.S. carriers are repelled with heavy losses. The providential arrival of the Yorktown Air Group and Enterprise's dive bombers, however, changes the course of battle in five minutes, as U.S. bombs turn three Japanese carriers into floating infernos. Two strikes from the Japanese carrier that survives the initial onslaught damage Yorktown and force her abandonment, but planes from Enterprise disable that fourth enemy carrier before the afternoon is out.

Action over the next two days claims a Japanese heavy cruiser, while a Japanese submarine sinks a destroyer and further damages Yorktown, which sinks on the 7th. The loss of four Japanese carriers prompts the defeated enemy to retire.

Midway is never again seriously threatened. Admiral Nimitz's informed willingness to take a calculated risk changes the complexion of the conflict in the Pacific. Courage, honor, and commitment abound at Midway, as those involved write, in Nimitz's words, "a glorious page in our history."

Robert Cressman, Naval History & Heritage Command



Navy Museums Bringing the Navy to life for Americans

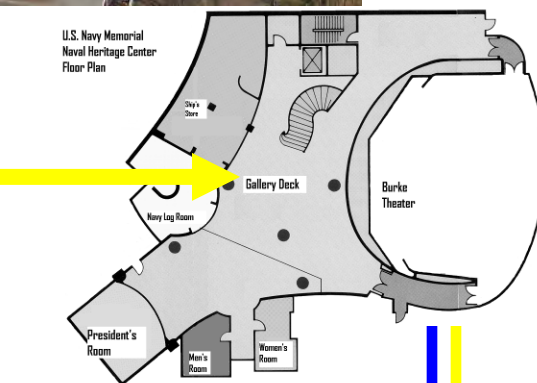
National Museum of the United States Navy
Washington Navy Yard
Building 76

**The Chief of Naval Operations
The United States Navy Memorial Foundation
and our sponsors
invite you to join us for refreshments in the
Naval Heritage Center
(1500-1600)**



The Naval Heritage Center is accessed from the doorway on the northwest side of the memorial plaza. Refreshments will be served on the gallery deck.

Reception Sponsors:



Marines at Midway

Navy PBY aircraft reported sightings of the Japanese Imperial Navy at around 5:30 on the morning of June 4th. The report was, "Many planes, heading Midway." Vice Admiral Nagumo's First Carrier Striking Force, four Japanese aircraft carriers, steamed 150 miles northwest of Midway atoll.

At dawn, with sightings confirmed, the pilots and ground crews of MAG-22, launched fighters from VMF-221, followed by the VT-8 detachment, the USAAF B-26s and the VMSB-241 Scout bombers. Three divisions of fighters, seven F2A-3s and five F4F-3s moved to intercept the Japanese aircraft. Another 12 F2A-3s and a lone F4F-3 were held in reserve, west of the island.

At 6:16 that morning, 30 miles from Midway, Marine fighter pilots spotted a Japanese formation of Nakajima Type 97 carrier attack planes, operating in the high-level bomber role. The two groups of Marine aircraft attacked, the 25 Marine fighters taking on 107 enemy aircraft in defense of their tiny atoll. Only 10 returned to Midway when the fighting subsided. Just two of those were fit to fly again.

On the island below this air melee, the 6th Defense Battalion stood ready to defend Midway. At 6:30, the Commanding Officer gave orders to "fire when targets are in range." The radar station operators could see the enemy aircraft by then and reported their distance. By 0631 the guns on Midway atoll were fully engaged with enemy aircraft.

The Japanese bombers, guarded by Zero escorts, bombed the seaplane hangar and ramps, the fuel storage, and the barracks. Others struck the runway, mess halls and galley. Even the power station was hit. In between bomb explosions, the Zeros strafed gun pits, oil tanks and anything that moved.

The first attack was over by 6:48 in the morning. The Japanese, out of ammunition, returned to their carriers. Vice Admiral Nagumo's attack had taken its toll, but had also cost the Japanese. VMF-221 and the Marine batteries destroyed at least five enemy planes, and another three ditched on the return flight to the carriers. Admiral Nagumo called the response, "vicious AA fire."

But, VMSB-241, with 16 SBD-2s and 11 SB2U-3s, had yet to fight. The squadron was ordered to attack the Japanese carriers, doing so with gusto. They lost 11 in the fighting to flak and enemy aircraft, but scored no hits in attacks on one carrier and a battleship.

By evening dive bombers from USS *Enterprise* and USS *Yorktown* had found and damaged or destroyed the Japanese Carriers. At 6:30 the morning of the 5th, the Marines launched 12 bombers against two large enemy warships, the heavy cruisers, Mikuma and Mogami. During the attack Captain Richard E. Fleming, a participant in all the Marine actions at the Battle of Midway, attacked the Mikuma. Although his bomber was hit by AA on the way down and burst into flames, he stayed in his dive and released at 500 feet, getting a "near miss on the stern of the ship." Unable to pull out, his plane crashed close aboard. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions.

The United States Marine Corps fought with honor, courage and commitment at Midway.

Admiral Gary Roughead
Chief of Naval Operations



Admiral Roughead is a 1973 graduate of the United States Naval Academy.

Among his six operational commands, Admiral Roughead was the first officer to command both classes of Aegis ships, having commanded USS *Barry* and USS *Port Royal*.

As a Flag Officer, Admiral Roughead commanded Cruiser Destroyer Group 2, the George Washington Battle Group; and U.S. Second Fleet/NATO Striking Fleet Atlantic and Naval Forces North Fleet East.

Ashore, he served as Commandant, United States Naval Academy, the Department of the Navy’s Chief of Legislative Affairs, and as Deputy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command.

Admiral Roughead is one of only two officers to have commanded the Fleets in the Pacific and Atlantic, commanding the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Joint Task Force 519, as well as Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces, where he was responsible for ensuring Navy forces were trained, ready, equipped and prepared to operate around the world, where and when needed.

Admiral Roughead's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and service awards.

Admiral Roughead became the 29th Chief of Naval Operations on 29 September 2007.

Survivors

- CAPT David Kendrick, USN Ret.
AOM3c Alvin Kernan, USN
S1c Jimmie Kesner, USN
LCDR Otis Kight, USN Ret.
CAPT Donald Kirkpatrick, USN Ret.
CAPT Norman Kleiss, USN Ret.
Christian Kniker, USN
S2c James Konyas, USN
Norman Kolbusz, USN
Elmo Koski
F2c Jack Krous, USN
GM1c William Kruger, USN
F1c James Kuhlman, USN
Jack Kurrus, USN
RM1c John La Carrubba, USN
ARM3c David Lane, USN
LT Sam Laser, USNR
LT Ray Lawrence, USN
RM3c Armand Legare, USN
ACRM Vernon Lesh, USN
CAPT Stanford Linzey, Jr., USN Ret.
ATC Namon Little, USN Ret.
CWO-3 Henry Long, USN Ret.
John Lundstrom
LTJg David Mac Vicar, USN
CDR Michael Maliniak, USN
CDR George Markham, USNR Ret.
CY James Martin, USN Ret.
ATC John Mason, USN Ret.
BKR1c Donald Mathews, USN
YN2c Raymond May, USN
Gerald McAteer, MD
LCDR Lee McCleary, USN
CPO Wayne McFetrich, USN Ret.
CDR Thomas McKelvey, USN Ret.
HTCM Charles Meyer, USN Ret.
CAPT Vernon Micheel, USN Ret.
LCDR Forrest Milas, USN
Joe Miles, USN
LCOL Cecil Miller, USMC
- Earl Miller, USN
LCDR Joseph Miller, USN Ret,
LGEN Thomas Miller, USMC Ret.
MM1c Edmund Monnens, USN
Peter Montalvo
CDR John Mote, USN Ret.
BM1c Henry Mueller, USN
Claude Mullis, USN
LTJg Paul Muzychenko, USN
Lewis Neal, USN
Warren Nelson , USN
EM3c Peter Newberg, USN
CAPT Robert Ney, USN Ret.
CDR Henry Noon , USN Ret.
CAPT Edward Nooney, USMC Ret.
CDR Gustav Norwood, USNR Ret.
Roy Olsen, USN
Clyde Patterson, USN
RM1c Roland Peebles, USN
Bill Pittman, USN
Harold Placette, USN
CAPT Jack Poleat, USN Ret.
LT William Pope, USN
Jay Powell, USN
SM2c Leland Powers, USN
CAPT Benjamin Preston, USN Ret.
Joe Pritchard, USN
LCOL Bruce Prosser, USMC Ret.
EM Elisworth Quam, USN
Paul Quinn
BM1c Russell Ramsey, USN
CM2c Neal Reed, USN
CDR Thomas Rhoads, USN Ret.
CDR Chester Rief, USN Ret.
RADM Maurice Rindskopf, USN Ret.
RADM Wilbur Roberts, USN Ret.
B. Robinson, USN
CDR Roy Robinson, USN Ret.
BMC Ralph Rogerson, USN Ret.
MAJ Jesse Rollow, USMCR Ret.
- Mark Romano, USN
CAPT John Rowan, USN Ret.
CDR William Roy, USN Ret.
Fred Russo, USN
Joseph Sanes, USN
CAPT Frank Scarborough, USN Ret.
LCOL Gilbert Schlendering, USMC Ret.
CAPT Tony Schneider, USN Ret.
John Schultz, USN
S1c Edward Shannon, USN
RADM Donald Showers, USN Ret.
SC2c Manuel Silvas, USN
CAPT Kendall Simmons, USN Ret.
W. Singleterry, USN
CDR Ellis Skidmore, USN Ret.
CAPT Mervin Slater, USN Ret.
Wayne Smith, USN
STC (SS) Howard Snell, USN Ret.
MM2c Willard Snover, USN
LCDR John Snowden, USN Ret.
S2c Peter Spynda, USN
S1c Edward Stanley, USN
Carroll Stark
Anthony Stefan, USN
S1c Eugene Steinhurst, USN
Anthony Stephan, USN
F2c Glenn Stephens, USN
Cecil Stinsa, USMC
CAPT Ralph Styles , USN Ret.
CDR Robert Swan, USNR Ret.
J. Talaga, USN
CAPT Humphery Talman, USN Ret.
CWT Francis Tannheimer, USN
CAPT Leroy Taylor, USN Ret.
S2c John Tazzani, USN
LCOL Albert Thom, USAF Ret.
BM2c Roy Thomas, USN
CDR Guy Thompson, USN Ret.
John Thurnton, USN
GM Charles Tomlin, USN
- J. Tompino, USN
Tom Traweek, USN
ENS William Tunstall, USN Ret.
W. Turner, USN
ACRM Melvin Ubben, USN Ret.
M. Ubbeo, USN
LCOL Gilbert Urban, USN Ret.
GM1c Edward Vanaskie, USN
DR Dr. Harry Walker, USN
Dr Harry Walker, USN
Joe Waller, USN
Donald Wam, USN
CDR Melvin Warner, USN Ret.
CDR Thomas Watkins, USN Ret.
LTJg Sydney Weaver, USN Ret.
SK1c Adrian Webb, USN
CDR Robert Weber, USN Ret.
CAPT William Weber, USN Ret.
AMM2c Ralph Weidling, USN Ret.
GM1c John Welcher, USN
Joe Wetherington, USNR Ret.
CPO Chuck Wheeler, USN Ret.
BM1c Glover Whitaker, USN
CDR Kenneth White, USNR Ret.
LCOL Sumner Whitten, USMC Ret.
BM3c Ernest Wilfong, USN
LTJg Ralph Wilhelm, USN
COL Leon Williamson, USMCR Ret.
CSF William Wilson , USN
Elmo Wojahn, USN
GM1c Phillip Wolf, USN
Edward Woods
MM2c William Young, USN
Frank Zells, USMC
LTJg Richard Zirker, USN Ret.
MM1c Marvin Zobel, USN
S1c Edward Zynjewski, USN



Midway

S1c Frank Abbott, USN Ret.
CDR Don Adams, USN Ret.
Charles Albright
ACRM Kenneth Anderson, USN Ret.
Donald Anderson, MD ,
COL John Apergis, USMCR Ret.
Virgil Ashley
MSGT Floyd Bacon, USMC Ret.
CDR John Bain, USN Ret.
CAPT Forrest Baird, USN Ret.
CAPT August Barthes, USN Ret.
Grover Bass
CAPT Fred Bates, USN Ret.
CAPT Walter Becham, USNR Ret.
TC1c Donald Beck, USN
CDR Frank Bell, USN Ret.
RADM David Bell, USN Ret.
CAPT Nels Berger, USN Ret.
CAPT Arthur Berndston, USN Ret.
LT George Bernstein , USN Ret.
CDR Elbert Binkley, USN Ret.
LCDR Geoffrey Blackman, USNR Ret.
Bruce Blocker, USN
Elbert Blythe
CDR Jack Bohner, USN Ret.
CWO Frank Boo, USN Ret.
Mouley Boutwell
YNC Donald Bovill, USN Ret.
Willie Bowdion
H. Bowen, USN
WO Marshall Box, USN Ret.
CM3c Albert Branson, USN
COX Esrom Breeding, USN
Charles Broderick
Judson Brodie, Jr., USN
SM3c Jack Brolliar, USN
LCOL William Brooks, USMCR Ret.
RM2c Richard Brown, USN
YNC Harold Brown, USN Ret.
CMMM Nicholas Bruck, USN Ret.

CM1c Harold Bryan, USN
CDR Harold Buell, USN Ret.
CDR Arthur Burke, USN Ret.
Thomas Callahan, USN
ENS William "Bill" Cannon, USNR
Glenn Capps, USN
S1c Edward Carpentier, USN
CAPT Arthur Cason, USN Ret.
George Caswell, USN
BKR1c Richard Chandlee, USN
GM1c Robert Chandler, USN
John Chayka
CSC Frank Chebetar, USN Ret.
CDR Charles Cheney, USN Ret.
COL Lloyd Childers, USMC Ret.
George Chockley
Vincent Clifford, USN
S2c Robert Cline, USN
CPHM Allen Clinkscale, USN Ret.
CAPT Otis Cole, Jr., USN Ret.
LCOL Fred Cooke, USAF Ret.
CAPT Donald Cooksey, USN Ret.
FC1c Bernard Cotton, USN Ret.
AOM1c Francis Cotton, USN
CAPT John Crawford, USN Ret.
CAPT Russell Crenshaw, USN Ret.
ATC Marlin Crider, USN Ret.
Bryan Crisman, USN
Kenneth Cruse, USN
LCDR Vernon Cruse, USN Ret.
CDR William Cullin, USN Ret.
LCOL Daniel Cummings, USMC Ret.
CBM James Cunningham, USN Ret.
PHM2c Steve Damon, USN
MCAT Harry Dawson, USN Ret.
Jack Dawson, USN
Jack Dawson
BM3c Alfred De Cicco, USN
Francis Debois
AOMCM Newton Delchamps, USN

CAPT Frank DeLorenzo, USN Ret.
CDR Joseph Deodati, USN Ret.
CAPT Maino desGranges, USN Ret.
CDR Claude Dickerson, USN Ret.
LCDR Howard Dickerson, USNR Ret.
LCDR Alfred Dietrich, USNR Ret.
S1c Robert Dodge, USN
Ralph Donaldson
CAPT William Dozier, USN Ret.
LCDR Donald Drake, USN Ret.
SF2c Jimmie Duncan, USN
FM2M Clifford Dunn, USN
CAPT Albert Earnest, USN Ret.
Charles Eamest
LGEN James Edmundson, USAF Ret.
CAPT Robert Elder, USN Ret.
MSGT Walter Elliott, USMC Ret.
CDR Don Ely, USN Ret.
LCDR H. Fairbanks
FC1c Warren Farrell, USN
CDR Harry Ferrier, USN Ret.
CDR Clayton Fisher, USN Ret.
Patrick Fitzpatrick
Mary Fleming, USMC
Truxton Ford, USN
RADM Warren Ford, USN Ret.
ALC Lynn Foreshee, USN Ret.
MSGT Edgar Fox, USA Ret.
AOC Charles Frazier, USN Ret.
PFC Elton Frazier, USMC
MM1c Everett Gardner, USN Ret.
John Gardner, USMC
Charles Garrison, USN
SF1c Colomb Gautreaux, USN
George Gay, USN
CAPT William Geritz, USN Ret.
CDR Bernard Germershausen, USN Ret.
LCDR O. Getz, USN Ret.
GMC James Gilchrist, USN
ARM3c Ronald Graetz, USN

Major Al Grasselli, USMC
CAPT James Gray, USN Ret.
Lorin Grey
S1c Allen Grider, USN
MSGT Walter Grist, USMC Ret.
BM2c Marcyle Groeschel, USN
BM3c Lionel Guidry, USN
LT Wesley Guthrie, USN Ret.
George Hadley
LCDR Gerald Hardeman, USN Ret.
William Harkins, USN
ENS John Hawkins, USN
CAPT Harold Heisal, USN Ret.
CPO Mick Helmerich, USN Ret.
Robert Hendrick, USMC
MM2c Charles Henke, USN
CDR Otis Henson, USN
CDR Edward Herndon, III, USN Ret.
CAPT Grant Heston, USN Ret.
Robert Hodgens, USN
CAPT Norman Hodson, USN Ret.
CDR Helmuth Hoerner, USN Ret.
ARM1c Donald Hoff, USN Ret.
RADM Lewis Hopkins, USN Ret.
CAPT Ernest Horrell, USN Ret.
VADM William Houser, USN Ret.
GM2c Donald Howell, USN
William Hubner, USN
RM1c Charles Huggins, USN
CGM Charles Hunt, Jr., USN
GM1c Etsel Hunter, USN
John Iacovazzi, USN
LCDR Phil Jacobsen , USN Ret.
Walter Jaldela,
John Jenkins, USN
Bob Johnson, USN
SM2c Roscoe Jolliff, USN
LCDR Harold Jones, USN Ret.
SM1c Edward Jones, USN
YN3c Willis Kaseberg, USN

General James F. Amos Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps



General Amos, USMC, is the 31st and current Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. A Naval aviator, General Amos has held command at all levels. Most notably he commanded the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing in combat during Operations Iraqi Freedom I and II from 2002-2004, followed by command of the II Marine Expeditionary Force from 2004-2006. He subsequently served as the Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command and as the Deputy Commandant, Combat Development and Integration from 2006 to July 2008. General Amos was promoted to his present rank and assumed the duties of Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps on 2 July 2008.

Operational assignments include tours with Marine Fighter Attack Squadrons 212, 235, 232 and 122 flying the F-4 Phantom II. In 1985 General Amos assumed command of Marine Wing Support Squadron 173. Later, transitioning to the F/A-18 Hornet, he assumed command of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 312 and joined Carrier Air Wing Eight onboard USS *Theodore Roosevelt* (CVN 71). General Amos took command of Marine Aircraft Group 31 Beaufort, SC in May 1996.

His staff assignments include tours with Marine Aircraft Groups 15 and 31, the III Marine Amphibious Force, Training Squadron Seven, The Basic School, and with the MAGTF Staff Training Program. Promoted to Brigadier General in 1998 he was assigned to NATO as Deputy Commander, Naval Striking Forces, Southern Europe, Naples Italy. During this tour he commanded NATO's Kosovo Verification Center, and served as Chief of Staff, U.S. Joint Task Force Noble Anvil during the air campaign over Serbia. Transferred in 2000 to the Pentagon, he was assigned as Assistant Deputy Commandant for Aviation. Reassigned in December 2001, he served as the Assistant Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies and Operations Department, Headquarters, Marine Corps.



**Rear Admiral Patrick J. Lorge
Commandant, Naval District
Washington**



Rear Admiral Lorge, a native of Turnersville, N.J., graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1981. He completed flight training in 1983 remaining as a flight instructor in VT-26. After initial F-14 instruction, he reported to VF-143, deploying USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69).

In 1988, he reported to VF-43, the East Coast Adversary Squadron, where he flew the A-4, F-5 and F-16. From 1991 to 1994, with VF-14, he deployed again aboard USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN 67).

He then served as the maintenance officer for VF-101. In 1997, he assumed command of VFA-25 and deployed with CVW-14 aboard USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70) and USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN 72) in support of Operation Southern Watch. Following command he reported to USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68) as operations officer and Ship's Force work package manager during the Refueling Overhaul.

He served in Central Command Branch, Joint Staff, Washington, from 2001 to 2003. He was executive assistant to the Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff until 2004. He assumed command of Naval Air Station Oceana, Va in 2005. He reported to U.S. Naval Forces Central Command as assistant chief of staff for Plans and Policy in 2007 and chief of staff.

He became the 87th commandant of Naval District Washington, the oldest continuously operated Navy installation in the nation in July 2008.

His awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with two Gold Stars, two Strike Flight Air Medals, Joint Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Navy Commendation Medal and various unit awards.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY DAY PROCLAMATION

04 June 2009

A PROCLAMATION BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY'S CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

WHEREAS, The United States Navy recognizes the Battle of Midway annually on 4 June and commemorates that day as an opportunity to remember our Navy's proud maritime heritage and traditions;

WHEREAS, members of the United States Navy are extremely proud of their contributions to our nation's security, and now take time to renew and build upon our obligation to preserve our rich naval history and heritage;

WHEREAS, we recognize the need to carry forward the legacy of the many heroes of the Battle of Midway who have passed from our lives by speaking to our Sailors and to the public about their contributions to the Navy and our Nation;

WHEREAS, we view the challenges of the future by understanding the importance of our past, and I therefore have directed all Navy commands, both at sea and ashore, to hold a Battle of Midway Commemoration Ceremony to use our inspiring history as the magnet to guide our cultural compass;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gary Roughead, Chief of Naval Operations, do hereby proclaim 4 June 2009, Battle of Midway Commemoration Day, and call upon all Sailors to take part in this ceremony and remember those who have led the way through their bravery and who have sacrificed to make ours the world's greatest Navy.

Signed in Washington, DC this Fourth day of June, 2009,



**ADM Gary Roughead
Chief of Naval Operations**

Faces of Midway



MCPON (SS/SW) Rick D. West Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy



MCPON West was born in Rising Fawn, Ga. He graduated from Northwest Georgia High School in 1981 and entered the U.S. Navy.

He received recruit training and quartermaster training at Orlando, Fla., followed by Enlisted Submarine School at Groton, Conn. His first duty assignment was on board USS *Ethan Allen* (SSN 608) where he completed submarine qualifications. Other assignments include USS *Thomas Edison* (SSN 610), USS *Sea Devil* (SSN 664), Commander Naval Activities United Kingdom (COMNAVACTUK), USS *Tecumseh* (SSBN 628)(Blue) and Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMSUBPAC) Staff (TRE Team), and as chief of the boat onboard the USS *Portsmouth* (SSN 707). His crew earned two Battle Efficiency "E" awards.

Upon completion of a command master chief (CMC) tour at COMSUBRON 11, he was selected as force master chief, COMSUBPAC from January 2001 to 2004. West was then assigned to USS *Preble* (DDG 88) home ported in San Diego, where he deployed to the Persian Gulf and qualified as an enlisted surface warfare specialist.

He was selected during his tour on the *Preble* to serve as Pacific Fleet (PACFLT), fleet master chief from February 2005 to June 2007. Following PACFLT, he served as the 14th fleet master chief for the Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command.

His personal awards include the Legion of Merit (two awards), Meritorious Service Medal (three awards), Navy Commendation Medal (four awards), Navy Achievement Medal (two awards), Enlisted Surface Warfare Insignia, Enlisted Submarine Insignia and SSBN Deterrent Patrol Pin.



Battle of Midway Commemorative Wreath Laying

Music

United States Navy Band

March On State And Territorial Flags & Honors Cordon

USN and USMC Ceremonial Guard

Advancement Of Colors

Arrival Of The Official Party

Admiral Gary Roughead

Chief of Naval Operations

General James F. Amos

Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps

Rear Admiral Patrick J. Lorge

Commandant, Naval District Washington

Lieutenant Commander William Middleton

Chaplain

Arrival Honors

for the

Chief Of Naval Operations

National Anthem

Wreath Laying

Muffled Ruffles and Echo Taps

Retirement Of Colors

Dismissal Of State And Territorial Flags & Honors Cordon

Invocation

Welcoming Remarks

Rear Admiral Patrick J. Lorge

Remarks

General James F. Amos

Remarks

Admiral Gary Roughead

Reading Of The Midway Proclamation

Proclamation Distribution To Midway Vets

Battle of Midway March

The Marine's Hymn & Anchors Aweigh

Benediction

Lieutenant Commander William Middleton

Departure Of The Official Party

Reception